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## NOTES AND QUERIES.

OBSTACLE MYTHS. — Quite by accident the Cheyenne "Obstacle Myth" recorded by Dr. Grinnell (pages 108-115) and the Dog-Rib legend of Ithenhiela (pages 80-84), really an obstacle myth, appear in the same number of the Journal. This indicates that the "obstacle myths" is by no means of isolated occurrence among the Indian tribes of America.

ALGONKIAN WORDS IN AMERICAN ENGLISH. — The article with this title has aroused considerable interest, and the following additions and corrections may be well inserted here : —

*Bogan* : A word very much used by guides and others who go into the New Brunswick woods is *bogan* — a still creek or bay branching from a stream — exactly the same thing the Indians call a *pokologan* — and I think the former is a corruption of the latter word. Now, curiously enough, exactly the same thing is generally called in Maine a *logan* — which must be another form of the same word. These words are in good local use, and occur in articles on sporting, etc. *Pimbina* : I have traced the New Brunswick place-name *Pabineau* (branch of the Nepisiguit) through Acadian French to the Indian ("Acadiensis," April, 1881). *Pung* is very much used now in the Province of New Brunswick, applied to box sleighs, especially of rather a good kind.

*W. F. Ganong.*

*Hickory*. In the county of Waterloo, Ontario, Canada, a "Pennsylvania Dutchman" is called a "Hickory" by German residents. I am informed that the name was first applied in Pennsylvania, and that it owes its origin to the fact that most of the Pennsylvania Dutch voted for Andrew Jackson ("Old Hickory") for president. . . . It is generally used as a derisive epithet, but is not so frequently heard now as it was thirty or forty years ago.

*W. J. Wintemberg.*

WASHINGTON, ONT.

*Tump*. One word of unquestionably Algonkian derivation seems to have been overlooked — the compound word "*tump*-line," a "pack-strap," or "portage strap." It is given in the "Century Dictionary" as probably derived from the French *tempe*, "temple," on account of the strap being worn across the forehead and temples when in use. The Abenaki word *mádlumbi'*, which might, I think, with equal accuracy be written *má-tl<sup>m</sup>pi'* (as the *d* partakes in a marked degree of the sound of *t*, and the *b* equally of the sound of *p*) is, I believe, its true source of derivation, and it has the same meaning, that is, a "pack strap" or "burden strap." My authority is an Abenaki Indian, Elijah Tahamont.

*De Cost Smith.*

NEW YORK, N. Y.

NOTE. — This seems to settle the question of the origin of this word — the French etymology is absurd. The word was on the doubtful list and not published. — EDITOR.

"13. *Chipmunk*." [My knowledge of Ojibway is only as spoken by the Nepigon Indians, and the value of some sounds written phonetically differs from that given by Baraga. *E. g.* He says that the *ū* sound is not heard in Ojibway. To my ear the obscure *u* (as in full) is common.] The word *adjit'amö* (*ö* as in *möve*) means the *red* squirrel. The chipmunk is *ahkwngö's* (*agwingoss* of Baraga). Longfellow, for the sake of rhythm, I suppose, carries the accent of his "adjidaumo" from the second to the third syllable.

"29. *Mánanósay*." The local "mullinose" was (and perhaps still is) in use about Lewes, Del., if my ear caught it rightly.

"31. *Máskinöngö*." I never heard *kinoje* or *kinönje* (the second *n* being only a nasalizing of the *j*) used for a *fish*, but only for a *pike*. The first syllable is *mazh* (or *mash*, Baraga) meaning strong or big. It is applied to other fish, *e. g.* if I caught a particularly fine brook trout, it was praised as "mazhnamáygäsh," which really is applicable to our great lake trout. I have no doubt that *maskinongé* really means the *strong* or *great pike*.

"42. *Múmmychog* (*mummachog*)." On Martha's Vineyard in my boyhood the popular name for both *Fundulus heteroclitus* and *F. majalis* was "mummychim" or "chimmy." Around New Bedford they are "mumpers."

"45. *Námaycush*." Accent strongly on the second syllable. Nepigon Ojibways apply it not only to the *Cristinomer* (formerly *Salmo* and *Salvelinus*) *namaycush*, but to *Salvelinus fontinalis* (brook trout), and, I suspect, to all the trouts of Lake Superior.

"66. *Pókelókew*." In New Brunswick I have heard "pokelogan." "Bogan" is another name for the same thing, but I do not know if from the same root.

"68. *Póquaw*." "Poquoy" still exists as a place name on Martha's Vineyard.

"70. *Porgy*." For some reason two names easily confused are in use "all alongshore" for two very unlike fish.

*a* The "Mishcuppauog" = "scuppaug" = "scup" and about New York = the "porgy."

*b* The "Menhaden" = *pauhágen* = *pögy*.

"73. *Pung*." "Jumper" was known to me on Martha's Vineyard in childhood. "Pung" only by reading, at that time.

"83. *Sagamore*." At the present time the Micmacs of central New Brunswick pronounce "Sagamo" with a very guttural *g* and the terminal syllable as "mow" in hay mow.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.